THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF

THE UNITED PRESS

—AND—

The Southern Associated Press.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—March 3.

Sun Rises	6.80 A M
Sun Sets	5.57 P M
Day's Length	11 h 27 m
High Water at Southport	10 32 A M
High Water at Wilmington	12.15 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 44°; 8 p. m., 58°, maximum, 58°; minimum, 42°; mean 50°.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall for the month up to date, 0.00.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Fair and slightly colder; northwesterly winds.

The Northwestern storm still lingers on the New England coast, where it has caused northerly gales. In the upper Lake region, the Ohio valley, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the weather remains nearly clear. West of the Mississippi there is a general cloudiness.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in New England and the Middle States. There is also a decided fall on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope, but elsewhere the changes in temperature are of slight extent. The weather will finally clear on the New England coast with a fall in temperature. Generally fair weather is indicated for the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, with falling temperature.

OUTLINES

A bill passed the Senate authorizing the enlistment of not exceeding 1,000 men for service in the navy; the Cuban resolutions, as passed by the House, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. —— Commanders of revenue cutters in Florida waters have received instructions to use every effort to intercept an alleged filibustering expedition bound for Cuba from a point between Key West and Tampa. —— The House passed the Cuban resolutions by a vote of 263 to 17. —— It is reported that United States Consul General Williams at Havana has resigned. —— The United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision in favor of the State in the Chatham Railroad bonds case. —— The Spanish people are aroused over the action of the United States Senate in according belligerent rights to the Cubans and are determined to go to war with the United States to wipe out the insult; at Barcelona a mob made an attack upon the United States consulate, stoning it and breaking several windows in the building; the Government has ordered all warships available to be armed and equipped and put in condition for active service, and in addition about fifty merchant steamers will be provided with naval armaments. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 3@4 per cent., last loan at 4, closing offered at 4; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 15-16; middling 7 11-16c; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to extra fair $3.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot dull and easier with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81¼c; afloat 83¼c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 37¼c, afloat 38¼c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29¼@29¾c; rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1.62½@1.67½.

The King of Belgium is pushed for money to meet household and other expenses and wants to sell his interest in the Congo Free State tract of land. He will make the price low for spot cash.

Robbers sometimes mistake their men. The fellow who entered a Chicago butcher shop and demanded the meat money, and got a big knife stuck into him which converted him into a corpse, was one of them.

A dyspeptic doctor says cheese can't be digested in less than three hours and a half, from which it may be inferred that one shouldn't tackle cheese unless his stomach is out of a job, and has plenty of spare time.

Mr. Delmonico is quoted as saying that there are very few people who know how to cook water. They boil it too much. It is a fact, also that there are a great many people who do not know how to use raw water.

Senator Allen, Populist, is an able-bodied man with a capacious swallow. Only such a man could agree to swallow the Dingley tariff after declaring it "unconstitutional and unjust," on condition that the other fellows swallow free silver.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 138. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,818

The champion sire so far reported is mentioned by the Utica, N. Y., *Herald*. This interesting individual is an Indian who lived until his death, a few years ago, in a reservation across the Canadian border. The old gentleman who lived to the age of 103 years, was married three times and became the father of 36 children, 28 of whom are still living. Counting children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and g g-g children, there are over a thousand. As this statement is not accompanied by an affidavit, we are not bound to believe it unless we want to.

A Chicago preacher says if he had $1,000 to distribute where it would do the most good he would spend $990 for Bibles, and tracts and ministers' salaries and $10 for bread. Our opinion is that if a man of that kind had $1,000 to distribute he would ram the whole wad into his pocket and consider the cash lodged where it would do the most good.

For nice, easy business for a lazy man cocoanut growing takes the lead. In Venezuela they plant from 75 to 100 trees to the acre, which yield from 300 to 350 nuts per year and bear for fifty years or more. This business would suit those cotton planters who plant cotton in preference to other crops because it does not require so much working.

Some of the Republican gold papers insist that the Republicans should repudiate Chairman Carter after his late speech for free silver and denouncing the Dingley tariff as a fraud. The trouble is that they can't repudiate Carter without repudiating lots of fellows that they can't well spare, and that will keep them from going into the repudiating business.

A late census shows that there are in the city of Savannah, Ga., 87 white persons who have passed the age of 75 years, of whom 45 are females and 42 males. The women range from 76 to 87 and the men from 76 to 84. Savannah is a nice city to live in and people don't like to leave it after they become acquainted.

Some time ago the German farmers discovered bacteria in American pork, and now they are discovering bacteria in Russian wheat shipped into their country. This is a sneaking way the German farmers have of going back on the food truck raised in other countries and which comes into competition with their truck.

There are twenty-nine cases of homicide in New York waiting for the slow process of the courts to see what their chances of being electrocuted are.

Fitzsimmons, the puncher, has a petition. Fitz is somewhat of a lion himself these days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
A C L—Change of schedule.
W B COOPER—Coats' Cotton.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

MEETING—Sigma Psi.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Capt. Wm. Black, of Monroe, is here on a visit.

— Mr. T. C. Green, of New York, is stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. R. J. W. Redfern, merchant, of Wadesboro, is in the city.

— Mrs. Nathan O'Beery, of Goldsboro, is in the city on a visit to friends.

— Mr. Berry Gleaves, who travels for a Baltimore firm, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jno. W. Cotten, Jr., of Rocky Mount, was registered at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. Jno. A. Augustine, of Baltimore, was among the arrivals at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. M. A. Goodwin, representing Messrs. Pick & Gasster, agents for Hop Bitters of New York, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. A. G. Ellis, who was painfully hurt last Saturday and taken to the City Hospital (as told in the STAR), was much better last evening.

— Kr. Rufus B. Penny, with Messrs. Alex Sprunt & Son the past cotton season, has a position with the Virginia Fire Insurance Co., of Richmond, Va.

— Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McMillan left Wilmington yesterday for Washington, N. C., their future home, Mr. McMillan having been appointed agent there for the Atlantic Coast Line.

— Messrs. T. H. Gatlin, Jr., Tarboro; H. W. Schuster, Charlotte; B. Warren Jones, Lake City; C. C. Morse, Southport; J. L. Autrey, Autryville; C. C. Tucker, Gaston; W. M. Bigdoe, Nathan's Creek, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jno. A. Arringdale, vice president and general manager of the Cape Fear and Old Dominion Lumber Company, and Miss Maggie Baldwin, were married last Thursday at the home of the bride in Annapolis, Md. Mr. Arringdale and wife have arrived here and will make their home in this city.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Sunday at 8 a. m. was 9 feet.

— The Clyde steamer *Oneida* is advertised to leave New York to day at 4. p. m. for Wilmington and Georgetown.

— The Sigma Psi Club will hold a special meeting at St. James' Parish House to-morrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

— Col. Wm. L. DeRosset has been appointed by the Ladies' Memorial Association marshal for Memorial Day, which will be celebrated this year on Monday, May 11th.

— The STAR is requested to announce that to-day is the regular monthly visiting day at the Catherine Kennedy Home, where all contributions will be gratefully accepted.

— The white man who was found in an unconscious condition on Front street last Friday night, and who gave his name as Donald MacRae, of Scotland, died Sunday morning in the City Hospital.

— H. Walker and Larry Davis, colored, charged with gambling, were sent to jail yesterday from the City Court, in default of bail in the sum of $50 each for their appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

— A small frame building on Price's alley, in the southern part of the city, was discovered to be on fire about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Department and the damage was slight; fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by Mr. W. M. Cumming.

— The dead body of a newly-born infant was found Sunday afternoon in a ditch on Church street, near Twelfth. Coroner Jacobs was notified and had the body removed to an undertaker's shop on Second street. Yesterday a jury was empanelled and an investigation began which will be concluded to day.

OPERA HOUSE.

Mabel Paige and Company Give A Fine Performance to a Crowded House.

Mabel Paige and her jolly company opened their return engagement last night at the Opera House to an audience that could only have been measured by the four walls of the theatre. Long before the curtain arose the "standing room only" sign was conspicuous.

The piece presented was a four-act comedy, "The Other Girl." The play is brimful of funny situations and witty sayings, which were fully taken advantage of by Miss Paige and her clever company of players.

Miss Mabel Paige as *Evangeline* certainly sustained her well-deserved reputation as the "Little Queen of Comedy."

Mr. E H O'Connor, as *Bruno Madell*, proved himself to be an actor far above the average; the part was interpreted as only "E1" could do it.

Josephine Florence Shepherd, as *Clothilde*, sustained the role with acting that only finished actors and actresses can boast of.

The other parts were ably taken by Miss Amy Paige, Miss Losa Rogers, Miss Fannie Ogden, Mr. H. H. Siggins, Mr. James Thatcher, Mr. F. F. Morehouse and Mr. Charles Eoehardt. The banjo playing of Mr. Eoehardt received encore after encore.

Before the last act Mr. Oscar P. Sisson came before the curtain to thank the audience for their attendance. He was greeted by an ovaton of applause, which showed that Wilmington's favorite was not forgotten.

To-night the three-act farce comedy, "A Milk Punch," will be be presented. Mr. Sisson will appear in the cast. Reserved seats for to-night's performance are now on sale at Yates'.

Death of a Venerable Lady.

Miss Matilda E. Clark, of Hertford county, N. C, died in this city Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. W S. Warrock, No. 809 South Second street. She had been here but a few weeks, having come to Wilmington for her health. She was a venerable lady, in the 79th year of her age, and had been a life-time member of the Baptist Church. Her funeral took place from the residence yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. P. H. Hoge conducting the services, in the absence from the city of Rev. Will B Oliver. The interment was in Oakdale cemetery. The pall bearers were Messrs. D L Gore, Jno. McLaurin, W. P. Oldham, P. Donlan, Jas. H. Huggins and H. O. Craig.

Cotton Receipts and Exports.

Receipts of cotton here yesterday 238 bales; same day last year, 193. Receipts for the month of February, 8 228 bales; same month last year, 5,882. Receipts for the crop year to March 2d, 1896, 158,803 bales; for same time last year, 229,065.

Exports since September 1st, 1896, 149 772 bales; for same time last year, 208 896.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Routine Business—Reports of Officers—The City Hospital—Report and Recommendation of the Board of Managers—Appropriations for Public Roads.

The Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county met yesterday in regular monthly session. Present, Messrs. H. A. Bagg (chairman), B. G. Worth, E. L. Pearce, J. C. Stevenson and B. S. Montford.

Treasurer VanAmringe submitted his report for the month of February, showing balance on hand $31 490 86, and surrendered five coupons amounting to $12.50, redeemed and cancelled, and the coupons were burned in the presence of the Board.

Register of Deeds Haar submitted report showing 23 marriage licenses issued during the month of February, and the fees, $30.90, turned over to the County Treasurer.

The Clerk of the Superior Court, Col. Jno. D. Taylor, reported $25.00 corporation tax collected.

Mr. J. W. Perdew, Standard Keeper, tendered his official bond for $200 with W. E. Springer and H. L. Vollers sureties, and it was approved and accepted.

Commissioner B. G. Worth, chairman of the Board of Managers of the City Hospital, submitted his annual report, which was received and adopted by the board, as follows.

To the Board of Alderman of the City of Wilmington:

Owing to the retirement of our old chairman, Col. Roger Moore, it devolves upon me to make report to your body of the operations of the Wilmington City Hospital for the year 1895.

You will see from the treasurer's report submitted herewith that the expenses of this institution for the past year were $4,494 04. Of this sum the city has contributed $1,946.94, and the county, $3 554 74.

By reference to the annual report of our faithful surgeon in charge, herewith submitted, it will be seen that in all 226 patients have been admitted during the year; that of these, 73 white and 111 colored persons were charity patients, and 43 pay patients. You will see that our receipts from this source amount to $691 33—less than we had hoped for, and below the average for two or three years past.

We have expended in putting in a heater in the main building about $200. It gives good satisfaction and enables us to dispense with stoves in the several rooms.

It is not possible to maintain the institution with its growing numbers and usefulness on the estimates current for the past few years.

The charter, as I understand it, provides that two-fifths of the expense of maintenance shall be paid by the city and three-fifths by the county. Your Board may not so construe the law, as your last appropriation in July was $1,000 for the ensuing year.

With the closest economy, consistent with the treatment due the inmates, you will see by the Treasurer's report on the basis of two-fifths, this will not support the institution.

It has been my privilege to serve as one of this board for some fourteen years, and I have watched with pride the increasing usefulness of this charity, and in behalf of the Board of Managers I appeal to your honorable body for a more liberal appropriation for its support; or, if in your opinion you are not bound by the terms of the charter to provide for three fifths of the expenses, then allow me to suggest that we appoint two of our number to confer with a committee of three of your board to devise the best means of providing for the support of the institution.

Our surgeon recommends the removal of the colored ward building to a more suitable location—say east of the present location. This should be done This building also needs other improvements in its internal arrangements that would add largely to the comfort of the inmates.

These recommendations should be carried out, but will require additional expenditure.

The roofs of several buildings are now being painted and the buildings are badly in need of paint inside and out.

It is proper to add that surgeon, matron, nurse and all employes have been faithful in the discharge of duty, and our matron with but small expense has done much to render the hospital attractive to lovers of shrubbery and flowers by her neatly kept conservatory.

This is a charity that should be cherished and sustained by this city and county.

Respectfully submitted,
B. G. WORTH, Chairman.

Dr. J. C. Shepherd, superintendent of health, submitted his report for the month of February, and it was received and ordered filed.

The chairman stated that the sheriff had settled with the county for the taxes of 1895, and it would be in order to make appropriations for the public roads of the various townships, whereupon the various appropriations were ordered, viz: For Federal Point township, on public road known as Federal Point road, $350; for Masonboro township, $300; for Harnett township, $900; for Cape Fear township, $500.

The appropriations as to Federal Point and Masonboro townships were reconsidered, and on motion $500 was appropriated for the road known as the "New Federal Point and Masonboro road," and $150 to Masonboro township, exclusive of the appropriation for the new road.

W. D. Rhodes was appointed to superintend work on the new road.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—64 bales cotton, 7 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—180 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 128 bbls rosin, 86 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—19 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 18 bbls rosin.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—20 bales cotton, 19 casks spirits turpentine, 16 bbls rosin, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—40 bbls rosin, 43 bbls tar.

Smith's raft—200 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 238 bales; spirits turpentine, 36 casks; rosin, 397 bbls; tar, 135 bbls; crude turpentine, 18 bbls.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Proceedings of Regular Monthly Meeting—Increased Appropriations Voted for Various Departments.

The Board of Aldermen met last night in regular session.

The report of committees were asked for. Alderman Hicks stated that the Committee on Sanitary, Fire Department, Lights Water Works, Markets, &c., had run short of their appropriations and needed additional appropriations to finish up the fiscal year, and read a resolution which was afterwards passed, viz:

That the following additional amounts be appropriated in order to cover the city deficiency occurring in the annual budget: Streets and wharves, $1,700; lights, $1,000; markets, $200; sanitary, $300; fire, $180; public buildings, $100. Total, $3,200.

He explained that the above was needed to finish outlying and overdrawn appropriations, as the amounts furnished the various committees for 1895 were not sufficient at the time and was the least amount ever appropriated to run the city for one year.

Alderman Maunder, of the Market Committee, reported complaints from those renting in the various market houses, and that he would have the trouble remedied as soon as the committee received the next year's appropriation.

Alderman Northrop, of the Light Committee, said gas lights in the City Hall were in bad condition and he would have new pipes put in next year if possible; and also reported that work on Fourth street by the Streets and Wharves Committee would be pushed until the balance of appropriation gave out.

Alderman Von Glahn, of the Fire Committee, reported that Chief Newman had purchased two fine horses for the Cape Fear Engine Company, and that work on the new house on Sixth and Castle streets was being pushed.

In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the board, Mr. Fred. B. Rice, to the Carolina Cooperage Company, Mr. E. M. Wells, the manager, present, said he had nothing to say, and therefore a letter was read from Mr. Warren G. Elliott, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, saying that the A. C. L. was interested in this spur track and that General Manager John R. Kenly had been sick and unable to appear before the board up to this time, and he hoped no action would be taken until the next meeting of the board, when Mr. Kenly could be present to represent the road.

After considerable discussion it was decided not to remove the track until all parties had been heard from who were interested, and upon motion of Alderman Gore the matter was referred to the Streets and Wharves Committee to report back to a special meeting to be called within the next ten days, when the matter would be acted upon.

A number of permits were granted to applicants to build houses.

A long report from Dr. A. H. Harriss was read, in which he recommended several valuable remedies in sanitary matters to prevent disease during the Summer months.

Alderman Hicks, in regard to damage done to Mrs. Darby's property by cutting down Surry street, reported that he hoped to be able to have the trouble attended to by next meeting.

Upon request from Alderman Gore, the Chief of Police was instructed to have the dock and street at the foot of Queen street and Castle street opened so that drays could pass to and from the river.

Alderman Meares spoke at length on the need of continuous advertising to induce monied people here to invest capital, and said he had had the city write-up, which he was instructed to do, put in the S. A. L. sheet, of which 10,000 copies were distributed in Europe and 15,000 in America, and it was now being printed in pamphlet form and one thousand copies would be given the merchants here.

The meeting then adjourned.

Jurors For the Superior Court.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the April term of Superior Court, viz:

First week—Roger A. Kingsbury, Benj. Solomon, E. T. Huggins, R. J. Fitzgerald, M. A. Yarborough, J. G. King, H. H. Bendler, G. W. Woodcock, Chris. Blake, J. T. Ebert, C. H. Cooper, C. W. Sullivan, Jno. J. Clemmons, Jas. Beusch, J. W. Hewes, S. J. Bryant, F. B. Pallateer, C. J. Mitchell, Norwood Smith, Wm. Watters, Geo. R. Parker, Jno. A. Everett, Jno. G. Darden, A. J. Horrell, Geo. F. Alderman, Louis Fryer, Thos. F. Bagley, C. B. Casteen, W. H. Millan, J. W. Hodges, J. D. Ball, E. C. Woodbury, Geo. H. Rogers, M. J. Corbett, J. A. Sutton, W. W. Smith.

Second week—W. A. Johnson, C. D. Yarborough, Ed A. Brown, J. L. Winner, G. P. Taylor, W. J. Toomer, Jno. J. LeGwin R. E. Ward, M. Brady, J. B. McDaniel, Jas S. Potter, R P. Bowdoin, BoM. Hill, C. A. Peters, J. L. Griffin, A. W. Jones, D. J. Benson, Jas. Millan.

Notice to Mariners.

The U. S. Pilot Chart for March, issued by the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., gives the following forcast for this month, viz:

Gales less frequent than in February and not so violent. Off the American coast north of Hatteras occasional northwesterly gales. Along the trans-Atlantic steamer routes gales about once in six days, with periods of strong northeasterly winds. Near the Azores gales about once in ten days. Fog on the Grand Banks and near the New England coast. Ice on the Grand Banks as far south as 43° N., with field ice south and east of Newfoundland.

Little Adolph Farrow.

The sad announcement is made in the STAR of the death of little Adolph Fletcher, second son of Mr. Joseph Farrow, a well-known machinist of this city after a short illness of pneumonia following an attack of measles. The sympathies of many in the community will go out to the parents in their bereavement.

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE INCREASING ITS EQUIPMENT.

A Knitting Mill—Barnes-Crawford Libel Suit—Wayne County Rep-Pops Want Fusion—Numerous Divorce Suits in Wake Superior Court.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.

Three hundred freight cars and fourteen freight engines will be ordered by the Seaboard Air Line. Steady increase in traffic demands the equipment with new rolling stock. Specifications for the engines have been sent out.

Vice President St. John, of the S. A. L., with his family, spent Sunday in Southern Pines, the guest of the Piney Woods Inn.

Mr. J. A. Egerton, Sr., father of the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, was stricken with paralysis yesterday.

A number of citizens, among whom is Mr. John C. Drewry, are arranging for the organization of a knitting mill several miles from the city, on the Crabtree watercourse.

Judge H. G. Ewart is in the city. He says that the Republicans and Populists will come to their conventions solid for county and State fusion. He thinks Dockery will get the Western vote for Governor.

On Saturday last the Populist committee of Wayne county met in Goldsboro at the call of W. G. Hollowell, chairman. A resolution was adopted, by unanimous vote, declaring for co-operation with the Republicans from bottom to top. Mr. Hollowell formerly conducted the *Caucasian*. It is said that the fine hand of Hiram L. Grant has been at work, and that he is trying to unite the Republican and Populist forces at the earliest moment to hedge off any anticipated action by Senator Butler towards Democratic-Populist fusion. Mr. Grant has his sleeve loaded for Senator Butler, so it is said, for failure to come to his relief.

Sir Walter Henry, with a big white sombrero, the brim of which easily protects his enormous corporosity, is in the city, on his way to Charlotte. He is a picturesque bird and chirps fluently.

The Governor has paid special agent J. J. Noland his expenses to Texas and return, for returning Thos. Tatum to this State. Tatum is wanted for forgery in Asheville.

The Barnes-Crawford libel suit comes up to-day.

The States of Oklahoma and South Dakota have extensive reputation for being able to procure divorces on short notice. From North Carolina's record in the past few months the Tar Heel State is entitled to honorable mention. In the present term of Wake Superior Court twelve actions for divorce are pending. Six of these have been granted. At the last term there were some six or eight divorce cases pending. Nearly every county in the State has one or more cases on hand. Whence are we drifting?

Mrs. E. G. Reade, wife of the late ex-Judge Reade, who was president and principal owner of the Raleigh National Bank, died yesterday in the 75th year of her age.

ST. JAMES—LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m, 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7 30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m,
Sundays, 2nd 4th 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7 30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7.30, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Thursday, 7 30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m,
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

MARRIED.

McMILLAN—DeROSSET—In this city, February 18th, 1896, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Robt. Strange, WILLIAM DOUGALD McMILLAN, Jr., and Miss KATHARINE GASTON DeROSSET, both of Wilmington.

DIED.

FARROW—In this city last night, ADOLPH F., son of Joseph F. and Nancy Farrow, aged 4 years, one month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence, No. 612 Queen street; the interment will be in Belevue Cemetery.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.

Charming

MABEL PAIGE

will present to-night the laughable comedy

"A MILK PUNCH."

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c and 50 cents. Seats now on sale at Yates'.
mar 3 1t

And better still we are going to stay there. We have the goods and the prices to suit the times. Take your dollars where big bargains make them fat. Here are a few of the many we are offering:

Men's $3 Lace Shoes for $2.
Ladies' $1.50 Spring Heel Shoes for $1.25.
Men's $4.00 Boots for $2.00
Ladies' $3.50 Cork Sole Shoes for $2.50.

It's a case of high value and low prices every time.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
feb 23 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

STEAMSHIP ONEIDA

will sail for Wilmington and Georgetown per Pier 49 East River, New York, Tuesday, March 3, 4 p. m.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
mar 3 1f

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.
FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT ACID PHOSPHATE,
Ammoiated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.
jan 15 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 9 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec. 13, Dec. 18, 1893.	Dec. 18, 1894.	Dec. 18 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits,	$34,200	$35,200	$58,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	8,997	None.	None
Banking House, &c.....	15,500	15,500	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum
Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.
jan 9 tf

Hardin's Palace Pharmacy

HAS BEEN CROWDED WITH LADIES and gentlemen for the past two weeks to see the beautiful store and Elegant Line of Drugs, which is now interesting the citizens of Wilmington. We do not boast, but we can say with hundreds of others that the Palace Pharmacy is the most beautiful store in the city, and the Stock of Goods is unsurpassed. You can always find what you want in the Drug line, and will not have to go elsewhere to look for it. A full line of Glover's Dog Remedies

Laxative Bromo Quinine, Laxol (the new Castor Oil), Hobb's Asparagus Pills, and a thousand other remedies for sale. Hot Chocolate and Clam Bouillon every day (except Sunday).

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY,
108 South Front street, VonKampen Block,
Next to Seed Store (old stand). feb 23 tf

How to Grow Flowers

SUCCESSFULLY,

By always buying your Flower Seed Bulbs, &c., from

JAMES D. NUTT,

THE DRUGGIST.

A few choice Bulbs left, 50 cents a dozen. feb 8 tf

Change of Schedule W. S. C. R. R

ON AND AFTER MARCH 2nd the following schedule will go into effect:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Wilmington, 2 30 P. M. and 6 30 P. M.
Leave Ocean View, 7 30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.
Leave Wilmington, 10 A. M.
Leave Ocean View, 11 A. M.

SUNDAY.
Leave Wilmington, 2.30 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Leave Ocean View, 5 P. M.
mar 1 3t R. OSCAR GRANT, Supt.

Coats' Cotton.

1,000 dozen Coats' Cotton.
1,000 pounds Ball Cotton.
100 gross Lead Pencils.
500 boxes Envelopes.
100 bbls. New Crop Molasses.
400 bags N. C. Peanuts.
50 bags Spanish Peanuts.
100 bags Virginia Peanuts.
75 bags Coffee.

We only ask a call and we will do the rest. W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
206 North Water street,
mar 3 1f DAW Wilmington, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE

NEW SPRING GOODS

Are Now Being Daily

Received in

Every Department

—AT—

Johnson & Fore's

No. 111 Market St.
feb 23 tf

FREE!

A HANDSOME, THREE-QUARTER, LIFE SIZE,

Crayon Portrait Free.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE TO EACH OF our Customers in our Retail Department a handsome Portrait of any one they may select. To this end we have made a contract with a leading Portrait house to furnish us with their Celebrated Pictures. To those who have seen these Portraits no word is necessary, and those who have not, we invite to inspect the samples at our store We will not confine this offer to one Picture to each family, but give a Portrait each time as soon as cash purchases amount to $10 00. We do not require a purchase of $10.00 at one time, but furnish cards on which we punch out the amount of purchases until the amount of $10.00 has been purchased.

The Portraits are Crayon and India Ink, of a very fine quality. The same picture costs, when ordered of an agent or picture house, $10.00 to $15.00.

New Spring Goods

Arriving in every Department.

SUITS TO ORDER.

Samples of new Spring Goods just received—about 400 styles to select from.

Fit Guaranteed.
Prices $15.00 and upward.
If you want to save $5.00 to $15.00 on a suit made to order call on

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.
mar 1 tf

"BALL-BEARING"

MEN'S REGISTERED LADIES'

OUTING SHOES

SEE THAT THIS TRADE MARK IS ON HEEL OF EVERY SHOE.

C. H. FARGO & CO.
Manufacturers, Chicago,

BICYCLE SHOES

EQUIPPED WITH PRATT LACE FASTENERS
For Sale by

MEN'S $3.00. LADIES' $2.50.

Mercer & Evans,

mar 1 tf 115 Princess Street.

Change of Firm.

I have associated with me in the GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS my son

Swift M. Boatwright.

The firm will now be

J. H. BOATWRIGHT & SON.

We solicit your INSURANCE and will give it our prompt attention.
mar 1 1w

For Rent,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C., GOOD HOTEL with twenty-five rooms, in front of Court House. Write Dr. R. O. ELLIOTT, Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.
feb 1 DAW 1m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper a North Carolina, is published daily (except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year. 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only inch remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author s withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to is position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1896

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Col. W. R. Morrison, of Illinois, whose name is prominent among those mentioned for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, was interviewed recently. One paragraph of the interview as published reads thus:

"Mr. Morrison said the party had been divided over the money question. One element 'shouted' for a gold standard, while the other bellowed themselves hoarse' for the unlimited coinage of silver at a 16-to-1 ratio. They must meet on common ground, split their differences, and get together.'"

Omitting the "shouting" and "bellowing" phraseology in this extract, which is hardly in good taste for a man of Mr. Morrison's presumed standing and calibre, there is a good deal of sense in it, for if the Democratic party expects to make a respectable fight in the next campaign the contending factions must get together and present a solid front to the enemy. The only way they can do that is by mutual concession, and recognizing the right of each faction tion to be heard in the party councils.

Our legislative history on nearly all great issues has been a history of compromises. There were always compromises on the tariff question which until recently for many years was the absorbing issue. The Democratic party has ever since the war fought the Republican protective tariff, but anti-protection and protection Democrats fought side by side and under the same party banner and on the same platform went down in defeat or marched on to victory. When defeated they didn't spend their time in crimination and recrimination nor in useless lamentation, but formed their lines and got ready for the next encounter. Finally they routed the often victorious Republicans and reformed the tariff. But even that reform was a compromise, so much so that it was denounced by President Cleveland as a betrayal of the party's pledges. So much for compromise on the tariff.

And so has all the monetary legislation since 1878 been achieved by compromise. The Bland act provided for the free coinage of silver. When it went to the Senate it was modified and came back to the House a limited coinage bill, and as such was accepted by the Democratic House and became the law. If the Democrats had not been willing to compromise then we would have had no Bland-Allison act, and silver would have remained absolutely demonetized. The Republicans repealed the Bland-Allison act, but compromised by passing the Sherman act. This was repealed because it was "a makeshift," and Democrats who opposed the repeal finally assented on the assurance that its repeal would clear the way for some definite and satisfactory legislation to settle the financial question, which was virtually another compromise.

We contend that if the pledges of the Democratic party (and of the Republican party, for they were substantially the same) had been honestly kept there would be no need of compromises now to get together, for we would be together. The Democratic platform of 1892 was a compromise between the anti-silver and the silver men in which the former conceded so much to the latter as to declare in favor of bimetallism and for the free coinage of silver under certain conditions, which the party would endeavor to bring about, the plain presumption being that it would endeavor to bring them about and that instead of seeking to utterly retire silver it would do all it could to rehabilitate it and re-establish its dignity as a money metal. That's what that platform means if it means anything, and was not intended by the anti-free coinage members of that convention as a deliberate imposition on the people. There was no intimation in that platform of absolute and perpetual adherence to the gold standard as the only money of final redemption, and no intimation that a compromise looking to the recognition of silver would not be listened to or considered. On that platform, a compromise platform, in which silver was solemnly and formally recognized and the positive pledge made to stand by it, the Democratic party triumphed.

It was not until recently that some of the men who held the rank of party leaders, who stood squarely on that platform then, have seen fit to declare for the gold standard pure and simple and to assert that there must be no compromises with the advocates of silver coinage. As we see it, this is a repudiation of the platform of 1892 and a betrayal of the pledges contained in it, expressed and implied.

Some of the gold organs are sharply criticizing the remarks in the above extract attributed to Mr. Morrison because they favor mutual concession and meeting on a half-way ground, and yet that is the only way the Democratic party can hope to win. The delegate who goes into that convention wearing a gold collar locked on his neck, might as well remain out of it and flock to himself, and so may the delegate who goes in wearing a locked silver collar. If they go there determined to listen to no compromise but to insist that one or the other shall make an absolute surrender, then there will be no use whatever in holding that convention, for it will end in two conventions instead of one, one under the gold the other under the bimetallic banner, which will recognize both gold and silver. We believe the friends of silver would be willing as a compromise to accept limited coinage or the coinage of American silver, which would be the same thing, and would not add any more to our silver coinage than the Bland-Allison act or the Sherman act did. Every dollar so coined could be absorbed in our business if an honest effort were made to put it and to keep it in circulation.

This might not be satisfactory to the extreme silver men of the silver States who would not accept it as "free coinage," but it would be that practically, and would be so accepted by the bulk of the Democratic party who are more interested in results than in names. It is in the power of the gold men to bring the Democratic party together on some such line as this. Will they do it? It does not seem so now.

MINOR MENTION.

Some time ago a so-called "Whitney boom" was started in Mississippi, notwithstanding the fact that a good while ago Mr. Whitney had publicly and positively declared that he was not a candidate for the Presidency and would not accept a nomination. It seems that this Mississippi boom (which, however, never amounted to much of a boom) was started without the knowledge or assent of Mr. Whitney, who as soon as he heard of it, promptly proceeded to announce that he wasn't in it, and that the gentleman or gentlemen who strarted it and were engineering it did so without any consultation with him and without his knowledge. He emphasized this by saying that he was not and would not be a candidate, especially as those who were urging his nomination did so under a misapprehension as to his position on the money question. He is a "bimetallist" but not the kind of a bimetallist the Mississipplans are looking for. He is a conditional bimetallist, on conditions so remote that it is impossible to form any opinion as to the time when they might happen. He thus states his position.

"I am a believer in gold and silver as the metallic basis of values, and of the world's currency, and am confident that within a time not far distant, there will be a concurrence of the nations upon that subject, by which the ratios of value of the two metals for coinage and currency purposes will be fixed and the stability of such values maintained by an international agreement.

"I am aware that this view is looked upon by financial heresy by some and as visionary by others. But such persons must be themselves ignorant of the latest developments of scientific thought upon this subject, and the rapid advance this view is making wheretofore it has had little support.

"Until that occurs I believe any action by the United States alone would be disastrous to us, would bring general ruin to our present prosperity, and would hinder the true and final solution of the problem."

This means that he is an "international agreement" bimetallist. That is what ninety-nine out of a hundred opponents of silver say they are. An "international agreement" bimetallist is simply a gold standard advocate and no bimetallist at all We will have international agreement when England agrees to be a party to it, and England will do that only when she is forced to do it by the loss of trade with the silver using countriee of the world. It practically means that the present disastrous monetary system shall continue until England gives her consent to have it changed, and as England is the creditor nation of the world and the greatest gainer by the demonetization of silver, she will be the last to give her consent, and then only when forced by necessity to do so. There was no international agreement as to the demonetization of silver; why should there be international agreement for its remonetization?

* * *

If the Republicans in Congress who framed the Dingley protective tariff bill, under the false pretence that it was intended to be a revenue measure, had been really in earnest as to increasing the revenue they could have framed a bill very short and simple, that would have been a purely revenue measure without any protection in it to handicap it. They could have provided for a reasonable tax on tea and coffee, as suggested by Senator Sherman, who admits that the Dingley bill is "very faulty." They could have increased the tax on sugar. They might do something in the way of pension reform, and for cutting down expenses generally. They might have increased the tax on malt liquors, cigars and cigarettes, and, finally, they might have passed a temporary income tax bill. All these things they might have done, but did not do nor attempt to do, because all these things would have helped the Treasury more than the gentlemen they expect to pull money out of for the next campaign. In his remarks in the Senate urging that *something* be done to aid the Treasury Senator Sherman said "any tax, however obnoxious, would be supported by the people rather than see the funded debt increased." We do not see how Mr. Sherman could object to an income tax after such a declaration, or to an increase of tax on malt liquors, cigars, cigarettes, &c., especially as he had already expressed his willingness to have his tea and coffee taxed. The income tax would put at least $15,000,000 into the Treasury, and the tax on the other things named probably twice as much more, which would make the Treasury solid and leaa a comfortable surplus. It must fiot be inferred from what we say that we favor all this. We are simply showing how the Republicans, if they are anxious to help the Treasury, could do it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— There is room in this wide country for a great many Presidential candidates, but it is beginning to be a little crowded on the Republican side.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind*

—— There will be neither grief nor regret in the South that that feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July in New York city, which was to consist of a joint parade of ex-Confederate and ex-Federal veterans, has been abandoned. It would have been a little remarkable, if some one had not raised an insurmountable objection to it.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— The contingency of a third party in the interest of Free Coinage is freely admitted by Republican journals, one of which announces that it will be named the American party, and that its principles will be protection and Bimetallism. It would be a strange instance of the irony of fate should the platform first set afloat by Mr. Reed turn out to be the derelict to sink his own boom!—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Mater: "I had a letter, or more properly, a note from John today."

Pater: "How much did he want?"—*Truth.*

— Newboy: "So the new woman has taken to bowling as her latest fraud."

"Yes; she's got to try her hand at a knock-down game before she can be fully up to date."—*Exchange.*

— Uncle Josh—There's lot's of money dropped in Wall street, ain't there?

Nephew—Lots of it.

Uncle Josh—And it's all dropped by folks that's tryin' to pick it up.—*Puck.*

— Mrs. Brown—How would you define "tact?"

Mrs. Jones—I should say tact is the ability to make your husband believe that he is having his own way.—*Puck*

— Simmons—How in the world do you get yourself into the proper frame of mind to write those pessimistic poems?

Timmons—I use a fountain pen.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "Little Bob, don't you love your home better than any other place on earth?"

"No'm; my maw wears bloomers, an' she ain't got no lap."

— "Gamsby, what do you consider the most trying characteristic of women?"

"Why, their tendency to lose much of their good looks when they get old enough to have sense."

— "Pretty solid politician, ain't he?"

"In spots. He has a cast-iron gall to begin with and I understand that the party has given him the marble heart.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but *Constantly grows worse.* There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and *Don't know what to take for it,* as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I *couldn't lie down* nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart* and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I have not lost a day since. I am 36 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. *I believe I am fully cured,* and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5. or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipts of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose."

Female by all Druggists.
jun 15 1y su m th change.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Newbern *Journal:* Mr. James F. Taylor has at his place of business a remarkable ocean curiosity—an oyster growing out of an ordinary beer bottle. The hinged part of the oyster is inside of the mouth of the bottle—grown fast there, while the body is outside. Capt. Caleb Piner, of Straits was the finder of the curiosity.

— Winston *Sentinel:* There were 53 deaths in Winston this month—8 whites and 28 colored. Many of the latter died of the measles. A doctor remarked to-day that after March there would be very few deaths among the colored population. The great trouble with the race is that they do not take the proper care of themselves during cold weather.

— Nashville *Optic:* The Argo Mining Co. has struck it rich. There has been a lot os Machinery carried to the mine of late. They now run 20 stamp mills, night and day, and will double the capacity as soon as the mills can be put together. The steam shovel has been working with success and they expect to dig one two hundred feet underground.

— Raleigh *News and Observer:* Robert Moore, charged with the murder of J. W. James, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. The case was heard in the Scotland Neck Criminal Court. Moore killed James with a dye-paddle in the Scotland Neck knitting mills about ten days ago, in self-defence, it was claimed.

— Salisbury *Herald:* Revenue Officer Moffitt has been down in Montgomery county this week paying his respects to the moonshiners. Thursday night he tried to catch one of them, who fled. The officer fired at him and wounded one of his mules. Last night Mr. Moffitt was more successful, capturing 250 gallons of wet goods and a team. — Bob Boyden, who set fire to the calaboose last fall, causing the death of Sam Kimmons, and against whom a true bill for murder was found at the November term of Rowan Superior Court, has been caught. Sheriff Monroe this afternoon received a telegram from Chief of Police J H. Carter, of Asheville, stating that Boyden was under arrest there and to come for him on first train.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* Several northern gentlemen are prospecting in this vicinity for the purchase of land and to inform themselves on our industrial possibilites. —In one of the back lots of the city last night, adjacent to Walnut street Mr. Marshal Hollowell, who was acting as special police, apprehended a two-horse wagon that looked suspicious and on investigation it was found to contain four casks of corn whiskey, one of which was duly stamped and the other three were "moonshine." Mr. Hollowell promptly reported the "find" to the United States revenue officials and the whole turnout—team and all—was confiscated. The team belonged to and was driven by Mr. Watt Sutton who runs a registered distillery down near the Lenoir county line.

A MAN'S LAUGH NEVER CHANGES.

How the Fact Was Illustrated by an Incident In Chicago.

If the Bertillion system of identification had a phonographic record of the laughs of criminals it would probably be as near perfect as an identification system can be. The fact that man comes into the world wailing has been regarded as a sort of prophecy of the truth that as a rule the sorrows of life outnumber the joys when all the returns are in, but an optimist might see an opposite significance in the fact that a man's laugh remains the same through all the changing years. When the cares of manhood succeed to the happy go lucky days of boyhood, this laugh of his may be called into use, as it were, very little but when it is put into operation it is the same old laugh, and every boyhood friend would know it instantly.

An old soldier who fought through the war with Fred Hartwick, who drives a mail collector's wagon on the North Side, happened to be in Chicago for a week not long since. He heard that Mr. Hartwick was on its postmaster's staff and went to the federal building to find him. He took his station at a point past which all the carriers filed to report for duty, and as Hartwick came along some one pointed him out.

Without disclosing his own identity the veteran approached and began asking Hartwick if he remembered various incidents in the history of their regiment during the war. Of course he did and very soon fell into conversation, organizing a kind of campfire meeting between themselves. One member of the regiment was in business in New Orleans, another was in a bank down in the state, several were farming, one was the local manager for one of the big commercial agencies in one of the large cities, and so on.

Several times Hartwick asked his old companion at arms his name, but the latter only smiled and went on with the conversation. Finally, when it became necessary for them to separate, as Hartwick was obliged to go out on his run, the man laughed outright as he said:

"Well, Fred, I never thought you'd forget me after what we went through together."

"The minute he laughed," said Mr. Hartwick, in relating the incident, "I knew just who he was and all about him, but I hadn't seen him for 30 years, and he had changed so I couldn't have told him from Adam. His laugh had grown older, too, of course, but it was the same old laugh."—Chicago Tribune.

The Tyranny of Etiquette.

It is impossible to read even the least dogmatic books on etiquette without being oppressed with the conviction that a heavy and binding addition has been made to the code of morals in the bylaws which have to do with visiting cards, invitations, conventional phrases and other minor but vigorous formulas. It has been reiterated by writers on these subjects that not a single rule of etiquette is arbitrary, but that all prove their reason in the very nature of things, and that those who disregard them simply show their own lack of insight and incapacity to appreciate genuine refinement.

While this is all very well for society people pure and simple or those who have other definite and absorbing work in life compliance with all the thousand and one trifling points of etiquette is an utter impossibility. The question then becomes, Shall such persons be excluded from society or be allowed to enter it on their own terms? Society might be so conducted as to make of it a charming and delightful recreation instead of a tyrannical business, and those who see this clearly can do much toward making it so.—Philadelphia Press.

His Best Recollection.

"Well, what do you want, sonny?" asked the grocer.

"I 'most forget what mamma sent me for," replied the perplexed little boy on the outside of the counter, "but I think it's a can of condemned milk."—Chicago Tribune.

The Altogether.

Lady—I wish to take the train for Dakota.

Station Man—The limited leaves in half an hour.

Lady—But I don't want a limited divorce. I want a whole one.—New York Weekly.

THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

When Henry Carey, Sr., told Henry Carey, Jr., that the summit of human happiness would be reached, so far as the elderly gentleman was concerned, if the young man could only see his way clear to marry his cousin, Katherine Merrick, the junior member of the Carey family drew down the corners of his mouth and wrinkled up the corners of his eyes—a way he had of doing at times—and said he would think about it.

Young Carey had never been very fond of his cousin Katherine. There were several reasons for his lukewarm regard for her. The first and strongest was that he pinned his faith to but one thing either in this world or in the world to come, and that was Henry Carey, Jr. He was the center of the universe; all other bodies, terrestrial and celestial, were his satellites, who shone brilliantly or dimly, or went out altogether, according to the amount of light he chose to reflect upon them. In the second place his father liked her, and that was an objection that could only be overcome by a multitude of redeeming features. Then the girl herself was not fashioned according to his idea of what a woman ought to be. She was a good looking, clear souled girl, endowed with a thorough sense of truth and justice, and these were attributes so foreign to his nature that he could neither comprehend them nor their owner, and in his braggadocio way he never failed to express his contempt for such mawkish sentiments.

"Why do you wish me to marry her?" he asked in the beginning of the interview, feeling his way cautiously, that he might avoid the appearance of walking too willingly in a path marked out by somebody else.

"This is a pretty time in the day to be asking that," retorted Mr. Carey sharply, "but I will give you a plain, unvarnished answer to a question that is prompted by pure devilry. I want you to marry her because she is a woman who will help you up and draw you out of that selfish groove in which you are moving and which is becoming narrower every day. Because, in short, she is the only person whose influence over you will be powerful enough to urge you on to change yourself into a man who will be respected and self respecting."

Again Henry Carey, Jr., drew down the corners of his mouth and wrinkled up the corners of his eyes.

"I don't just take that view of it," he said, "but the means used to achieve an end don't matter so much just so the desired end is reached and likewise the reasoning employed in arriving at a certain conclusion is of comparatively little value so long as we get to the conclusion. Isn't it so? I've never concealed my feelings, or rather my lack of feeling, for my cousin, but I suppose it is imperative that I shall marry some time, and I don't know but that I may be getting as good a bargain in her as I would pick up were I to inquire into the par value of a whole market of girls. On the whole, father, I think I'll marry her. But before we adjourn allow me to say that if you have given me your true reason for wishing this marriage to come off, don't you think the girl herself is going to have a pretty tough time of it? Remember, you have always considered me a pretty bad pill, and I am afraid the task of reforming me will be the biggest undertaking she ever had thrown on her hands. Are you sure she will take me? Have you spoken as frankly to her as you have to me?"

"Don't be a fool," was the angry response. "She knows nothing about it. Do your own courting."

Henry Carey, Jr., thought about it a little while longer, then gave a practical test to his theories for laying siege to Katherine Morrick's heart. The first skirmish demonstrated to him pretty clearly that he had found a fortress that would not capitulate at the firing of the first signal gun. He had meant to propose in a fortnight at least, but he postponed the decisive move more than six months.

His opinion of his cousin Katherine gradually changed. He could not understand her; the capabilities of his soul were too dwarfed to receive the incense of high, true life emanating from her sympathetic, tender womanhood, and his acquaintance with her became an exemplification of the paradox that the more he knew of her the less he knew. Neither did he love her; he was not capable of that, but he did the next best thing; he exalted her in his firmament to a position not far below the niche occupied by Henry Carey, Jr., and there he unreservedly bestowed upon her all the affection he did not lavish upon himself. One day he asked her to marry him. She did not answer at once.

"I ought to have told you before," she said at length, laying her hand on his in a half appealing, half conciliatory way. "I have been engaged for more than a year. I thought you knew. You must surely understand that you and I have nothing in common. I've tried to make you realize that ever since I found out what your intentions were. Hush," she said as he commenced an appeal for lenient judgment. "Your father has recently explained the subject to me fully, and I know that you are going to make the same plea that he has made. You need me, you were going to say. Let me tell you something. Some day you will ask some other woman to marry you. Don't trip over the same stumbling block that you have in trying to win me. A woman cannot respect and love a man who is so poorly balanced that he has to depend upon her to lift him up and make him strong. There must be a force in him that will command her highest regard. Elevate yourself. If you cannot do that you have no right to ask a woman to do it for you. You told your father you would think about it. My dear cousin, that was a good resolution, and I trust you will continue to act upon it."

For the first time in his life the orbit in which Henry Carey, Jr., circled became contracted and his brilliancy grew dim.

"Did you see Katherine?" said his father when they met that night at dinner.

He replied with a nod.

"And what did she say?"

"She said," was the querulous reply, "that I had better think about it."—Chicago News.

Length of Time For Cremation.

According to the New York Sun, in a properly constructed furnace a human body can be cremated in from 1½ to 1¾ hours. The cremation of a body on a pyre, as in India, occupies several hours.

Provident Prisoners In Belgium.

Three-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in jail than they ever saved before.

Smallpox Marks.

A good recipe for the removal of smallpox marks is the following: Boil a quantity of tripe and bathe the face often with the liquid.—Exchange.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy ever known for Sick Headache, Nervousness and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED
By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.
BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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Spiders In History.

Spiders have played a greater part in history than most people are aware of. Everybody knows how the perseverance of a spider encouraged Robert Bruce to regain his kingdom of Scotland, but not so many know that according to Jewish tradition a spider saved David's life. Saul was hunting for him, and his soldiers approached a cave where David was hidden. Shortly before, however, a spider had spun her web at the mouth of the cave, and the soldiers, taking it for granted that if he had taken refuge in the cave he must have broken the web, departed, forgetting the web might have been spun after as well as before his entrance.

A spider saved the life of the grandmuncle of the German emperor. Frederick William was king of Prussia, and an attempt was made to poison him in a cup of chocolate. By chance a spider fell into the cup, and for this reason the monarch gave the chocolate to a dog, who immediately died. Inquiry was made, with the result that the cook was hanged, and a large spider wrought in gold now decorates one of the chief rooms of the Winter palace at Potsdam in memory of the king's escape. London Public Opinion.

As Usual.

Mr. Epsom Downes (seated beside a stranger in a street car)—What time is it by your watch, please?

Stranger—I don't know.

Mr. Epsom—But you just looked at it.

Stranger—Yes. I only wanted to see if it was still there.—London Tit-Bits.

Memory is the primary and fundamental power without which there could be no other intellectual operation. —Johnson.

The Chickahominy had its designation from an Indian word, Chik-a-mawhony, "the place of turkeys."

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5½
Standard	7½@	8¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¾@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	5¾@	6
Shoulders ₩ lb	5¼@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	5 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	43½@	45
Virginia Meal	43½@	45
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	26 @	26
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	15 @	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	10 @	10½
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 50
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	4 10 @	4 25
Fine	@	4 10
GLUE— ₩ lb—	7½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45 @	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	44½
Oats, from store	35½@	38
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3¼
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	9Q
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (City sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	13 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" in bbls	@	22
Porto Rico, in hhds	26 @	27½
" in bbls	26 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	19 @	14
" in bbls	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	$ 3 35 @	$ 3 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City "mess"	11 50@	13 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	10
SALT ₩ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	60 @
Lisbon	@	65
American	@	55
on 136 ₩ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES Cypress, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 00 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	6¼
White, C	@	6¼
Extra C, Golden	4 @	5¾
C, Yellow	@	5¼
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	5½@	6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—		
Shipping	20 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	3 @	3
WHISKEY, 4 gallon—Northern	1 00 @	1
North Carolina	1 00 @	1
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	16
Clear of burs	13½@	15
Burry	@	12

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 36¼ cents per gallon for country and 37 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 25 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 80 for Hard, $1 70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 31c; rosin, strained, $1.15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 00; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	35
Rosin	397
Tar	186
Crude Turpentine	13

Receipts same day last year—88 casks spirits turpentine, 651 bbls rosin, 127 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market dull on a basis of 7½c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5½ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾ " "
Low Middling	7 1-16 " "
Middling	7½ " "
Good Middling	7 13-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—333 bales; same day last year, 193.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For month of February, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
8,293	1,749	25,088	3,913	407

RECEIPTS.

For month of February, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
5,833	1,461	15,618	3,872	254

EXPORTS.

For month of February, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	5,943	3,049	989	2,502	354
Foreign	7,672	3	12,451	17	0.0
	13,596

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."
ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

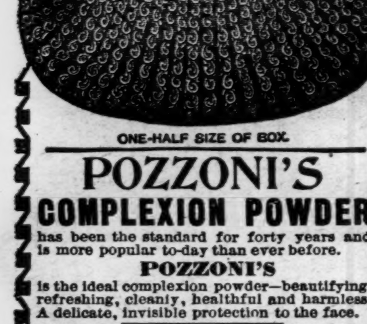
What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S
is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists,
or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y

The Morning Star.

MY SWEETHEART.

She is neither short nor tall,
Rather what I think you'd call
Just the size.
And her hands and feet are—well,
I'd say ditto and not tell
Any lies.

Though her eyes are soft and blue,
They have not the brilliant hue
Of the sky.
Yet when in their depths I look
Like a picture in a book
There am I.

Not so very small her nose is.
Neither are her cheeks like roses,
Red and white.
And my muse does not embolden
Me to call her brown hair golden,
Though I might.

Just a village maiden she.
Many ladies that you see
Rank above her.
Men have seldom called her pretty
I have never thought her witty,
But I love her.
—D. C. Hasbrouck.

HIS WIFE'S CHUM.

He had been married a year and still found that marital happiness was really a tangible thing, not the fanciful vaporings of poetic enthusiasts. He was able to crumble in the dust the highest and strongest arguments brought forward by cynical bachelors that marriage is a failure. But yet, with all his devotion, he was able to appreciate a pretty woman. He kept this appreciation to himself. In a year's time he had learned many valuable truths of whose existence he had not even dreamed before. One of these was that it was far better for a married man to keep some things to himself and to observe a religious silence on others. One subject upon which he kept a religious silence was that of praising pretty women in his wife's hearing. When he had married her, he thought his wife the most beautiful creature which the wildest dreams of a lover's fancy could conjure up, but after a year's constant association with her he had been forced to acknowledge to himself that there were others as pretty and at last had decided that some were even prettier, but that none was better or sweeter he never doubted.

One morning at breakfast as his wife, clad in a bewitching gown, was pouring the coffee the smart, white aproned maid came in with the mail, and amid the pile of letters was one upon which his wife seized eagerly and tore open with the unconventional aid of the butter knife.

"Oh, Jack," she said joyfully as she read on with a smiling face, "Maude is coming! You remember Maude?"

He did not remember Maude and said so.

"Oh, yes, you do," his wife replied. "She was my chum when you came to see me before we were married. She used to plague us by coming in when we wanted to be alone. Don't you remember?"

Jack had a dim recollection of a small girl who used to make herself "too confoundedly numerous," as Jack had once said in a moment of exasperation, but her face he could not call to mind. So he nodded and asked when she was coming.

"Tonight, she says. She does not mention the train. There are two, you know. I suppose she will take the 10:35 from Boston, where she wants to do some shopping. I am so glad she is coming. We can have such fun talking over old times, and, oh, lots of things."

Every afternoon at 5:30 the train started back from the big, smoky, noisy B. and A. station, and every afternoon at 5:20 Jack entered the last car with his grip and his paper. In the middle of the week the train was seldom crowded, and often Jack found himself entirely alone for most of the journey. This happened to be one of the days, and Jack stretched himself out comfortably and began to read the paper. The main line pulled out in a slow and dignified manner. Jack saw a flash of white fly by the window, and the next moment a charming young woman, with dark brown hair, laughing brown eyes and a jaunty blue and white shirt waist and a red necktie, stood in the door, a vision of summer personified. She was so extremely pretty that Jack could not help looking at her again as she came down the aisle. She caught his eye, a half surprised expression flashed over her face, she paused uncertainly and then deliberately sat down directly opposite Jack. She arranged her blue skirt daintily, looked out of the window and then at Jack, who found himself stealing a surreptitious glance at her from the edge of the paper which he was pretending to read. The same little comedy was gone through with again, and this time she smiled slightly, but encouragingly, and Jack smiled back. Nay, do not frown. What would you have done under the same circumstances, O stern and moral benedicts of a year's standing?

At any rate, Jack smiled, and then with malice aforethought, as he very well knew, this pretty girl began to struggle ineffectually to raise the car window. Now, this has been the accepted prelude to car flirtations since the invention of railroads, and there is good ground for thinking that it may be the reason why car windows always stick. As soon as Jack saw her attempts he gallantly sprang up and offered to help her. With a charming confusion she accepted, and after a few vicious tugs the window came up, and Jack sat down beside the charming young woman. He was so exhausted he had to.

"Oh, thank you so much," said she. "It is so hard to get these windows up. As I was coming through on the main line I tried so hard to get one up and no one offered to help me."

"Have you ever been out this way before?" he asked.

"Oh, yes. I used to live in Boston or about here."

"Yes, indeed I know—er—that is, I—I do not know any one now. Everybody has moved away."

"Now, what the dickens made her blush like that?" thought Jack as the young lady suddenly became intensely interested in the passing landscape. She turned back again after a time, but evidently had great difficulty in meeting her companion's eyes. Every reference to Boston or its vicinity was discouraged with restrained confusion. Jack made some tactful attempts at getting her name, but every one was foiled.

"She's a bright girl," said Jack to himself, "but what makes her want to giggle all the time?"

The train approached Alton Centre, and the young lady made preparations to leave the train, and while it pulled into the station Jack carried her bag to the door and wished her a goodby. She turned as if to speak to him and then ran down the steps.

"She is a mighty pretty girl," mused Jack as he resumed his seat. "But what—wonder if I'd better say anything to Edith about it. No, I won't—no need of it." And he began to read his paper.

His wife met him at the gate, and her face wore a look of disappointment.

"Maude is not coming today, Jack," she said. "She wrote me she was going to stop off to see a friend and come on tomorrow on the afternoon train. Isn't it mean, after all my preparations too?"

Jack thought it was, and the subject dropped. In the evening they went over to the Van Pluys' to play whist, and Edith and Mr. Van Pluys beat Jack and Mrs. Van Pluys, much to Edith's delight and Jack's chagrin, for if there was one thing on which Jack prided himself it was his whist and his famous combination play of the king second hand which had never failed of its object, but did fail signally that night.

For some unaccountable reason the next day did not pass as well for Jack in the city. Everything seemed to go wrong. His typewriter spoiled two briefs when they were almost done, and he dropped his big inkstand and spilled all of the ink on the pretty rug which he and Edith had selected to make the office look more cheery. When it came time for him to go to the station, he was glad and sank within his accustomed seat with a sigh of relief. He remembered the affair of the day before and wished that he had told Edith and compromised with himself by deciding to tell her when he reached home. The monotonous rattle of clicking cars jarred upon him, and he could not read. When the train stopped at West Alton, his temper had not improved materially, and when he ran into a fat man with two grips he did not even beg the fat man's pardon, although he knew that it was his own fault, but muttered savagely something about people not looking where they were going.

Edith did not meet him at the gate as usual, and that irritated him more. As he neared the little porch he heard the sound of animated voices. One was Edith's. The other sounded strangely familiar. Where had he heard it before? He racked his brain, but could not determine. As he opened the door to the cool, darkened sitting room Edith met him.

"Maude has come, Jack," she said and dragged him into the room where, seated on the divan with the big cushions, was a white form which his eyes, unaccustomed to the dimness of the room, could not make out.

"Maude, this is my husband, Jack," said Edith. "You remember Jack?"

"I believe that we have had the pleasure of meeting more recently, Mr. Strong," said Maude, with a roguish smile.

"Er—ah, yes, yes, of course," he managed to gasp. "Delighted"— And he sank down upon the nearest chair with the perspiration standing out upon his forehead. His wife stood like a statue of ice and looked from Maude, who was smilingly self possessed, to Jack, who looked like a melting molasses candy image.

"I do not quite understand," she began.

Maude said nothing, but kept her calm, roguish smile. Edith turned to Jack and almost caught him in the act of making a wild appealing gesture toward Maude. He wilted further.

"John," said Edith—and when she said "John" she meant what she said, and Jack knew it—"John, what does this mean?"

"Er—my dear—it means I—the fact is—oh, dash it—I—I saw her yesterday in the car. That is what it means." And Jack blurted it out in a voice which was a combination of a groan and a shout.

"Met her in the car? Well, I see no reason why you should be so confused about it." Edith had become very haughty.

Jack said nothing. He was swearing—he was swearing to himself. Maude saw that it had gone far enough, and that it was time for her to speak.

"Come, Edith," she said, "I'll confess. When I entered the car yesterday afternoon, I recognized your husband at once and was going to speak to him, but I saw that he did not recognize me. I—well, I do not know why I did it, but you know my fault is liking fun and practical jokes and all that, and I just thought that it would be fun to play a trick on him and flirt with him and then tell you all about it. He kindly helped me"—here she smiled at Jack, who cursed mentally—"to raise the window, and then he talked very nicely to me. And I nearly died with laughing and having to keep it to myself. When I left the train at Alton, I intended to tell him all about it, but the thought of seeing the expression on his face when he met me today kept me from it. That's all, Edith. It was just one of my awful practical jokes. Forgive me, dear, but really I could not help it."

Jack had straightened up when she began her tale, and when she had finished added emphatically: "Yes, by George, that's all, Edith. I was going to tell you all about it tonight myself."

Edith looked from one to the other doubtfully, and when she thought of the unutterable woe depicted upon the face of poor Jack and his bad quarter of an hour her sense of humor came to her, and she was forced to smile and was joined by Maude, who had had great difficulty keeping her face straight for the last 15 minutes, and by Jack, upon whom the smile of Edith had produced a reaction. They all laughed loudly and long, and Edith kissed Maude, and then everybody went into one of those delightful little dinners for which the Strongs are so justly famous.

But that night, after Maude had gone to her room and Jack was smoking his last pipe, Edith looked up from her book and gazed at Jack long and earnestly. He met her gaze with a fond smile.

"Jack, Maude is a dear girl, isn't she?"

"Why, yes, of course she is."

"She's an old friend of mine, too, and I think a great deal of her. She and I went to school together. She was always so jolly and so fond of practical jokes and that sort of thing, you know."

She paused and fingered the cover of her book. She was deep in thought.

"Jack, don't you think that people who are that way carry things a little too far sometimes?"

And Jack smiled.—Rochester Post-Express.

THE JAPANESE MEMORY.

We Have Nothing Like It In These Western Regions.

The Japanese memory is one of the wonders of the country. For example, it is the custom to number the houses on a street in what you may call their chronological order instead of their sequence—that is, in the order of their erection—so that No. 11 may adjoin 999 on one side and 70 on the other. No. 1 may be three miles from No. 2 and No. 10 midway between them. In the city of Tokyo there are 1,330 streets, and by the last census 318,320 houses, which are divided into 15 ku, or wards.

When a street passes through more than one ward, the houses are numbered independently, so there may be five or six numbered 20 and eight or ten numbered 2, perhaps miles apart. Therefore when a stranger sets out to find 217 Matomara machi, which is the name of the street, and Azubu, the name of the ward, in which our friend, Tsuda Sen, who was a commissioner to the Chicago exposition, lives he might as well look for a needle in a haystack.

After hunting for three or four hours and finding seven or eight houses with the same number on the street six or eight miles apart he will sit down in the nearest teahouse and cry or curse, as the case may be, until he gets cooled off. Then he will hire a jinrikisha man, write the address on a piece of paper and go whirling up and down the streets and alleys, around corners and through short cuts until he is landed at the proper place without the slightest physical, mental or moral damage.

The jinrikisha men are coolies without education or mental training. Most of them can read and write the names of streets and men and merchants and factories. They know the location and the number of every one of the 318,320 houses in Tokyo and the name of almost every one of the 1,500,000 inhabitants. They are very seldom puzzled to find an address, even though it may be given incorrectly, and if you will tell them accurately where you want to go they will take you without the slightest delay or hesitation.

The same phenomenal memory appears in other classes of the people, and you have to be careful about telling a Japanese gentleman the same story twice. This is the result of centuries of training. But the reasoning powers have had no such exercise.—Chicago Record.

WAS A RACE FOR LIFE.

The Railroader Had a Close Call With a Band of Piegan Indians.

In August of 1866 I was running a bull train between Helena and Fort Benton. After going about two miles I shot an old doe antelope accompanied by two fawns, and I determined that I would have all three of those animals and gave chase, firing whenever I could get within range, until I had exhausted my ammunition. This was before the days of breechloading guns. I finally got the two fawns and tied them on behind my saddle and started to catch up with the "train." I was as much as six miles behind without a cap or bullet, only two empty six shooters and a rifle. I noticed that my saddle pony kept turning to the left. Finally I looked over that way myself and could see the head and shoulders of a person down in the coulee. I spurred into a gallop and in a moment could see that there were eight persons instead of one, and also that they were Piegan Indians in full war paint and feathers.

They immediately gave chase, and for the next six miles occurred one of the most exciting races that I ever took part in. Seeing that the weight of the fawns was telling on the speed of my horse, I cut them loose and at the same time threw away my overcoat, and taking the ramrod out of my rifle I used it as a whip and gained a little on my pursuers.

The last two miles of the race were in plain view of the train. The train halted, and I supposed that one of the drivers would come to my assistance. But no relief came. They dropped their whips and their jaws at the same time and waved their hats and hands and hallooed "Run!" I was doing the best I could. The Indians chased me to within about 150 yards of the train, when Bob Chestnut, now of the Chestnut valley, came in sight from the direction of Sun river and opened fire on the Indians. They stopped chasing me and ran the other way. It never occurred to the drivers that they had guns until after Mr. Chestnut commenced firing.—Sun River Sun.

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DONALD'S LAST BET.

MIKE THE MOVER'S LONG RUN OF HEARTBREAKING LUCK.

The Silver Dollar He Found on the Trail Brought Him Luck at Last, but It Came Too Late to Be of Benefit Either to Himself or His Starving Wife.

A big gang had gathered at Japanese Tommie's gambling pavilion, in the Creek Indian country, a few weeks ago. The place was filled with men in all stations of border life, who were trying to carve out a fortune through the high card. Hardly any one noticed the entrance of a seedy, broken down man, who took a seat at the faro table and began to play. He had the unmistakable look of a man who had been pushed to the wall and was staking his last cent. An old sombrero shaded eyes that were underlaid with heavy, dark rings, and the gambler dropped into his seat as though his body had been weighted with lead.

He threw a silver dollar on the high card, slouched his hat down over his eyes and became motionless. The high card won, and the dealer paid the bet, pushing the money over toward the player. He let it remain, and the high card continued to win until a big pile of money lay in a heap before the forlorn looking stranger. Still the player never moved. The deal went steadily on, and still the high card won.

"Shake that fool up," swore the dealer at last.

A half breed Indian first shook the player and then pulled off his hat. The face of a dying man greeted his close scrutiny. The dealer reached for the heap of money, and a dozen pistols were drawn upon the instant.

"He's as good as dead," said Faro Dick, the dealer. "Money won't do him any good, and no one knows him."

"I do," said Cherokee Sam, an Indian police officer. "His name is Mike Donald, and they call him 'Unlucky Mike, the Mover,' on the border. His wife and family are camped down on a creek near here, and I heard today they were literally starving."

In ten minutes Donald was dead. Apoplexy had killed him. At once a half dozen willing hands bundled the winnings of the corpse into a handkerchief and started to the wife's camp, to see the widow and turn the money over to her. One or two stopped to buy some provisions for the distressed ones. They found the forlorn little camp without much trouble. Unlucky Mike's wife was there, but she was dead. She had died of starvation and exposure. The rough bordermen—many of them professional gamblers and killers, perhaps some of them express robbers—were horror stricken.

They brought the husband to the creek and buried the two together in one grave, a converted Cherokee Indian preaching the funeral sermon. Four little children, hungry, dirty and cold, were taken in charge by a committee, the money won in the faro bank by their dead father was placed to their credit, and they are now being furnished with good homes.

Mike Donald was a noted border character. Six or eight years ago he first appeared in the west with his wife. They had a good team of horses and a new wagon. Whenever a new country was opened to settlement, they were there, ready to make the run to secure a home. Down in No Man's Land, in 1888, Mike became a squatter sheriff near Beaver City. The United States did not recognize that there was such a country as No Man's Land, and the settlers organized themselves into a government of their own. They selected their sheriffs, judges and other court officers. Outlaws from all over the west flocked in, and soon No Man's Land became a mundane paradise.

While Mike Donald was sheriff he killed Whisky Dick at Beer City over a game of cards, and from that to the time of his death he was unfortunate. His stock died, and he was never able to keep a good team of horses. Either they were stolen or disease carried them off. He left No Man's Land and traveled up to Kansas. An uneasy demon appeared to possess him. He became known as Mike the Mover because he was never long in one place. He was one of an army of people who had been flitting about over the border in covered wagons for years past.

A year or two ago, when old Whirlwind's band of Cheyennes killed several settlers and were on the warpath, Unlucky Mike was near at hand and was arrested by the federal officers, charged with selling the Indians "fire water" and inciting them to a rebellion. It took him a month to clear himself of these charges, and by that time his family had wandered away and were lost to him.

On foot he trailed them over the Indian country. Once he got track of the wagon it was no trouble to follow its meanderings. Any one who ever saw it would not soon forget it. The wheels were held together with wire and rope wrapping, the bed was in splinters, and the old canvas top was a mass of shapeless ribbons.

By the superstitious the man became isolated from the humanity. When he found his family, down upon the banks of the Cimarron river, they were almost starved to death. Together they continued to wander over the wild country like a rudderless ship at sea. Mike had three old crowbait horses when he first went into his last camp, but it is said that he killed one of the animals for food. On the day of his death he found a silver dollar on the trail leading to a town near by. With this money he determined to tempt Dame Fortune for a last time. It was this dollar that he risked at Japanese Tommie's tent.

His little daughter Nellie told the committee of the finding of this dollar and her father starting to town after something to eat. Once upon a time Mike had been a gambler in a small way, and doubtless when he was passing the gambling house his desire for play drew him in. The wife died soon after he left the little camp, and it is probable that consumption had something to do with her death. Unlucky Mike and his unfortunate weather beaten prairie schooner will no longer prove a nightmare to superstitious border officials and Indians.—New York Times.

Ancient Collars.

The linen collars that appear so often on monuments and are mentioned in the literary works of two centuries ago were called bands. They were either made to stand out straight with starch or setting sticks or were allowed to fall over the shoulders. The modern form of the band may be seen in the peculiar collar worn by many Episcopal and Catholic clergymen.

In the Bookstore.

"Have you 'A Pair of Blue Eyes?'" inquired the gentleman of the pretty girl clerk, new to the business.

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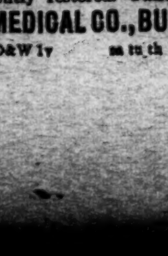

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3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 56
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

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H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 3, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.05 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.55 p m, Tarboro 3.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.32 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.01 a m, Baltimore 8.28 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.00 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.14 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.11 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.45 a m returning leaves Tarboro 5 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount a 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 3 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3 00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m returning leaves Rowland 6 6 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.57 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Clio 7 00 a m, arrive Latta 8 40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, arrive Cheraw 9 22 p m, Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 5.50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 7 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 9 p m. arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m. leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a.m. 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m., 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m. 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11 18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 1.15 a m. Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m; arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 33 a m, arrives Sumter †9 05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m Leave Elliott †11 20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and *8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †5.40 a m and †2.00 pm, arrive Elliott †8.00 a m and †8.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 pm, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnall †8 10 a m, arrive Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington *8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lv	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 85 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
[illegible] p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m
5 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
[illegible] "	Lv.... Fayetteville.. Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. ..Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

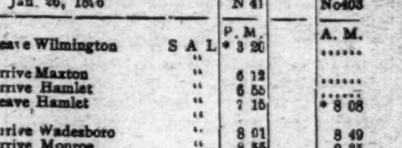
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.



WEST AND SOUTH.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896		N 41	No 403
Leave Wilmington	S A L	P. M. * 3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	......
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	......
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 8 08
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	8 49
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	9 35
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	9 55
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 00	10 45
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 01
Arrive Shelby	"		1 00
Ar Rutherfordton	"		2 10
Leave Hamlet	S A L	P. M. † 7 20	
Arrive Osborne	"	7 45	
" Kollock	"	8 20	
" Cheraw	"	8 40	
Leave Cheraw	S A L		* 6 35
" Kollock	"		6 55
" Osborne	"		7 30
Arrive Hamlet	"		7 55
Leave Wilmington	S A L	* 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 00	A. M. * 9 55
Arrive Chester	"	10 20	11 03
" Clinton	"	11 50	noon 12 15
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 12 43	P. M. 12 57
" Abbeville	"	1 15	1 20
" Elberton	"	2 25	2 11
" Athens	"	3 35	3 07
" Atlanta	"	5 20	4 09
Leave Atlanta	A & W P	5 35	4 20
Arrive Montgomery	Wes of Al	10 45	9 0
" Mobile	L & N	P. M. 4 1	A. M. 3 5
" New Orleans	"	8 30	* 7 0
Arrive Columbia	C N & L	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 20
Arrive Augusta	P R & W C	* 9 35	P. M. * 5 15
Arrive Macon	M & N		P. M. * 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

January 26th, 1896.		No. 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S A L		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 34
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 12	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 06	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S A L	P. M. * 5 50	A. M. * 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 10	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A C L	P. M. * 6 40	A. M. * 6 40
" Washington	P R R	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

ARRIVE WILMINGTON from all points North, East, South and West, 12.30 noon Daily.

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Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

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*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to
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H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
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E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
feb 16 tf

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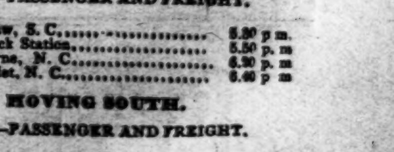

To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C. .... 5.20 p. m.
Leave Kollock Station .... 5.50 p. m.
Leave Osborne, N. C. .... 6.20 p. m.
Arrive Hamlet, N. C. .... 6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C. .... 8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C. .... 9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station .... 9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C. .... 9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed Lower—Corn Unchanged—Pork Produce Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Statistical news did not imbue buyers and holders of wheat with extraordinary courage or confidence to-day and the intelligence on the growing crop was very promising to the farmer. The elevator fire in Minneapolis occasioned a certain amount of buying, of which the market opened higher and advanced a little immediately afterward, but the usual weekly reports of stocks were disappointing and caused a recession which carried prices under the final figures of Saturday. May wheat opened firm 68 to 68⅛c., sold between 68⅛ and 67c., closed 67⅞@68c.—⅛ of a cent under Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and one cent per bushel lower.

Corn—The only aid to corn was derived from wheat and extended over a very short period after the opening. Later, prices were soft and inclined to yield to anything unusually heavy in the way of selling, but the pressure was at no time very great. May corn opened at 30⅜c; sold between 30⅜c and 30⅜@30⅜c, closing at 30⅜@30⅜c—unchanged from Saturday. Cash corn was steady.

Oats—There is hardly any change in oats and no event or happening worthy of record occurred. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

Provisions—All the strength seen in provisions to-day came from the yards, where hogs were in moderate supply and firmer. Quite a fair trade took place and prices maintained a firm position throughout the session. May pork closed 7½c higher than Saturday. May lard and ribs each 2½@5c higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined thirteen to fifteen points, closing quiet and steady, with sales of 239,200 bales.

To-day's features: The Spanish question was uppermost in the minds of the cotton world to-day, and it gave prices a shove downward that was plain to be seen. It was believed that the House would pass the Cuban resolution to-day, and this in connection with the reported insults to the American flag in Spain made the cotton market decidedly shaky. Manchester was depressed; New York and Southern spot prices were reduced; big bulls in Liverpool were forced out and many bulls in this country stood not on the order of their going, but got out at once. Prices came down with a thud and they stayed down too. The receipts at some points were light, but nobody paid any attention to the receipts. Everybody like the warriors of old seemed to snuff the bill afar and there was a general liquidation. The visible supply is small and the market is oversold. There is a very large short interest here and at the South and the bulls think that the present crop cannot exceed 7,100,000 bales, even if the receipts from now until September should equal those of last year, something which they think no rational bear will connect them for one moment.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Decision in Favor of the State of North Carolina in the Chatham Railroad Bonds Case.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The cases long pending in the Supreme Court of the United States as to the validity of the bonds issued by North Carolina under ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, in aid of the Chatham Railroad, were decided to-day in favor of the State. The Constitution of 1868 gave to the Supreme Court of the State the power to hear claims against the State and recommend them to the Legislature for appropriation if sustained. An amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1880, took away this power of the Supreme Court. When plaintiffs in these cases asked the State court to pass upon their claims for the amount of bonds and coupons held by them, the court held that its power to do so had been taken away by the amendment referred to. The Supreme Court of the United States held that there was no impairment of contract by the repeal of the power given to the State Supreme Court in the Constitution of 1868. The judgment of the State Court in favor of the State was affirmed.

The British steamer Stag, Capt. Bruce, from Rio Marina, passed Cape Henry yesterday with the crew of the American schooner Eunity R. Dyer aboard. The crew had abandoned the schooner. The Dyer was bound from Beaufort, N. C., to Baltimore, Md.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

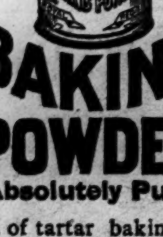
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady 29¼@29⅜c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 62½@1 67½.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Spirits turpentine—market was firm at 26½c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: quote: B $1 10, C $1 15, D $1 20, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 65.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27c; sales — casks; receipts 118 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 2,000 barrels; receipts 1,929 barrels.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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CUBAN RECOGNITION.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adopted by a Vote of Yeas 263, Nays 17—The Debate on the Resolutions—Bill Passed by the Senate Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to Call the Naval Militia Into Active Service.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Among the petitions presented during the morning hour was one from the American Protective Association of Maine, by Mr. Frye of Maine, Republican, protesting against placing the statue of Pere Marquette in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol.

Mr. Call offered the following resolution:

Resolved By the Senate, that the President of the United States be required to demand of the Government of Spain a statement as to the truth of the charges made in a letter published in the newspaper, purporting to be from Mr. Gomez, late editor of *La Lucha*, a newspaper published in Havana, that he had been tortured while confined in a dungeon on the bare ground for two months in Ceuta, the penal colony of Spain, to extort from him evidence against Julius Sanguilly, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and subsequently killing said Gomez; also, to insist on a full report of the evidence and all the proceedings in the alleged civil trial of Julius Sanguilly, in which it is charged that the said Sanguilly was condemned to imprisonment for life at Ceuta on suspicion only and without evidence; also, to demand the release of Charles Michalson and Lorenzo Betancourt, correspondents of New York newspapers, who are charged only with entering within the insurgents' lines to obtain information; also, to demand of Spain that all American citizens who shall be captured by the Spanish forces shall be treated as prisoners of war and be accorded humane treatment, and to inform the Spanish Government that the United States will insist on this demand.

Mr. Call also sent to the clerk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph stating that Juan Gualberto Gomez, ex-editor of the *La Lucha* who had been arrested and sent to Ceuta, Africa, had been tortured to death because he would not make false charges against Sanguilly, an American citizen.

After remarks by Mr. Call, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A conference was ordered on the Army Appropriation bill.

The President's veto message on the bill for leasing school lands in Arizona was presented and read, and the bill, and veto message were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate then, by unanimous consent, proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar, and passed among others a Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist additional men for services in the United States navy. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to enlist for service in the navy as many additional men as he may deem necessary, not to exceed 1,000, and it appropriates $380 000 for the purpose. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, whenever an exigency may exist, which in the judgment of the President renders their services necessary to enlist for two years (unless sooner discharged) such of the naval militia and other men as may be required for the pupose of manning vessels of the navy not having full crews, and such other ships as the President may desire to call into service. It also authorized the Secretary of the Navy, whenever in the judgment of the President an exigency exists rendering such action necessary, to charter for temporary service any private vessel that may be required for the transportation of officers, men or freight for naval purposes.

Mr. Call inquired of Mr. Hale, who was in charge of the bill, if there was any need for such additional force in the navy, and whether it was intended for future eventualties.

"The bill," Mr. Hale replied, "had a developable purpose. It provides for 1,000 men needed for the ships now in service, and it provides further, that should an occasion arise, the Secretary of the Navy may summon and enlist the men temporarily. He may commission officers up to the grade of lieutenant, temporarily. The officers commissioned would undoubtedly be officers of the reserve. I hope there will be no need for calling on the reserve. I do not believe there will be. Notwithstanding all that has been done and said here to arouse a war feeling, I do not lieve there will be any war. [Mr. Hale was one of the six Senators who voted against the Cuban resolutions Friday] But I think that in view of what has been done and may be done, it is wise to give this restricted power to the Secretary of the Navy to be exercised whenever the President believes than an exigency has arisen. The thousand men will be enlisted in the Autumn; all the rest is conjectural and depends on what may occur.

Mr. Call inquired as to the number of men in the Naval Reserve, and was told by Mr. Hale that it was something about 5 000.

Mr. Chandler remarked that the measure was equivalent to calling out the naval militia, exactly as the militia is called out on land. out on land.

The bill was then passed.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the passage of bills on the calendar that are objected to, the most important one being one to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service by bringing a permanent retired list on three-fourths pay, and the Omnibus Bridge bill, regulating the construction of bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

The Cuban resolutions as passed by the House were laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

At 4.45 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the early proceedings of the House to-day the Senate joint resolution authorizing the continuance of the improvements of Mobile harbor, Alabama, was agreed to. Also, a bill authorizing the Arkansas & Northwestern Railroad Company to construct and operate a road through Indian Territory. On motion of Mr. Willis, of Delaware, Republican, the rules were suspended and the Senate joint resolution was agreed to, authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, etc., as has been done in preceding years.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, Republican, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, then called up the Senate Cuban resolutions and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in lieu of the Senate resolutions. The House resolutions were then read at the clerk's desk, as follows:

"*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

"*Resolved*, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

"*Resolved*, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European Government and its colonies on this continent, but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans, by intervention if necessary."

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, Democrat, desired to know why the fourth in the above series of resolutions was not read. This resolution pledged to the President the support of Congress in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Hitt, replying, said that the fourth resolution had been omitted because the greater number of the committee had requested him to drop it, since, in their opinion the sense was contained in the preceding resolutions, and it was therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Boutelle demanded a second to the motion, and it was ordered by a vote of 175 to 19.

At the request of Mr. Hitt thirty five minutes on each side was allowed for debate.

The debate was opened by Mr. Hitt. The resolutions, he said, had been considered with great care by the committee in many meetings, passing through several months, and after consultation with many eminent jurists, it was the belief of the committee that, in the interest of peace, in the interest of the United States and in the interest of those who were struggling in Cuba and with whom the committee sympathized, the resolutions presented were a practical, conservative and effective mode of action. The United States Government, he said, should be prepared not only to protect the interests of American citizens, but to intervene if necessary. All the resolutions had been carefully considered so that they could not and certainly ought not cause any trouble between the United States and any country that was not "seeking to pick trouble with us." That belligerency was proved, not by newspaper reports, but by the reports of United States consuls in Cuba. The war in Cuba was not a reproduction of that which prevailed from 1868 to 1878. It was a far greater one; three times greater. It had gone on until it has swept from one end of the island to the other, until to-day the Spanish authority was not, in fact, exercised over more than one third probably not more than one-fourth, of the 410,000 square miles of the island. The Spanish Minister at Washington had made a statement on the 22d of February to the effect that 125,000 troops had been sent to Cuba by Spain. Was not that war? Was that a police putting down disturbances? Recently the Captain General of Cuba had issued two long proclamations, which had been read with horror. It would not do, Mr. Hitt said, to say that the struggle in Cuba was guerilla war merely. Guerilla warfare was a great and terrible instrument in the general use of the Spanish race One hundred and fifty thousand of the finest soldiery of the world had marched into Spain and attempted to subdue a people which could only resist by guerilla warfare, and the Spaniards destroyed that French army. Was not that, Mr. Hitt asked, war? Would any Spaniard deny that it was? There was not a Spaniard who was not proud of that history.

Mr. Hitt recalled the fact that the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy had been recognized by Spain a month before the first battle of the war—the battle of Bull Run. The Government of the United States should now, through its State Department, ask that the people of Cuba should have a Government of their own choice.

Mr. McCreary, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declared himself emphatically in favor of the pending resolutions. He was not yet, however, in favor of annexing Cuba to the United States. He was ready to do everything consistent with the honor and integrity of the United States, to give independence to Cuba [applause] and to free the struggling patriots of the relentless despotism. Mr. McCreary spoke of the brutal outrages and barbarous atrocities of the Spaniards in Cuba. The time had come, he declared, when Congress should do something. The time had come when the inhumane war in Cuba should be stopped. Cuba had an organized Government, a Legislature and an organized army, and her people had successfully met 100,000 Spanish soldiers In his opinion these resolutions were proper and should be adopted. He wanted to see Cuba free, and he believed that in God's own time, Cuba would be a free and independent republic. [Applause.]

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, Republican, chairman of the sub Committee on Cuba, appointed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, advocated the resolutions. They had ben drafted, he said, in the most conservative spirit, His own opinion was that the actual recognition of a new Government was an executive function.

Mr. Sulzer of New York, Democrat, argued that the Cuban patriots were entitled by every principle of international law to belligerent rights. If he had his way he would—

But before having a chance to say what Mr. Sulzer would do if he had his way, he was cut off in the middle of the sentence by the fall of the Speaker's gavel, and heard a shout of laughter from all sides of the House, and from the galleries.

The debate on the opposite side of the question was opened by Mr. Turner of Georgia, Democrat, who commented upon the fact that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not seen fit to report the facts on which its recommendations rested. There were no facts presented, and a pamphlet from the State Department contained only a dreary record of mutual incendiarism and assassination. "And yet," said he, "we are asked to declare that a state of war exists in the island of Cuba."

As to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Spain, Mr. Turner recalled the fact that the people of the Confederacy held, at the time, a region of country extending from the mouth of the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and that it had an army against which the combined legions of Cæsar and the phalanxes of Alexander would have been unavailing. [Applause.] He was amazed that an effort was made to do in this country what was done in Barcelona yesterday. To appeal to the mob spirit with tales of Spanish horror and atrocity. He reminded the House that the Spanish Government had made the *amende honorable* to the Government of the United States for what had occurred yesterday in Spain and had apologized for it. The Spaniards, Mr. Turner said, might be a high-blooded people but they had within their breasts the spirit of ancient chivalry. The stories told of Spanish outrages in Cuba were utterly incredible. He did not believe in the unspeakable outrages said to have been perpetrated under the orders of Gen. Weyler during the last insurrection in Cuba. Besides, at that time Gen. Weyler was not in command but was a subordinate officer. He recalled Gen. Grant's statement in one of his messages to Congress on the subject, that during those ten years of struggle the Cuban General Quesada had at one time executed 650 prisoners of war "at one fell swoop." So that, after all, it was only a story of mutual atrocities. He did not believe that a state of war, such as was understood under international law, existed in Cuba. And he again referred to Gen. Grant, who had laid down the rule that in order to recognize belligerency, it must be made to appear that the insurgents held an extensive territory, had an organized government, a capital, at least some seaport, and that they could give protection to citizens, and could levy and collect taxes.

"What information," Mr. Turner asked, "have we from the gentlemen representing these resolutions, on a single one of these important and material questions? Who is the President of this so called Government? I understand that he is a citizen of the United States, and I understand that he is now in the United States instead of taking his fate along with the patriots fighting for freedom. Where is the capital of that country? How many men have the insurgents in their army? What great battles have they fought? Where are their gallant chieftans who have met the enemy in the open plain? Instead of war we have had only stories of conflagration, incendiarism, dynamite, destruction of property and assassination."

Mr. Tucker's speech closed the argument in opposition to the resolution, and the arguments in support of them were wound up by Mr. Hitt. Several propositions for a division of the resolutions and for separate votes upon them were ruled out the Speaker.

At 3 45 the previous question was ordered and on a *viva voce* vote the question of adopting the House resolutions was agreed to, the few dissenting votes being drowned in the chorus of "yeas." The yeas and nays were then demanded and the Cuban resolutions were agreed to by a vote of 263 to 17. Those voting in the negative were Messrs Atwood of Massachusetts, Boutelle of Maine, Gillet of Massachusetts, Grout of Vermont, McCall of Massachusetts, Moody of Massachusetts, Simpkins of Massachusetts, Walker of Virginia and Wright, Republican; and Messrs. Black of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Culberson of Texas, Elliott of South Carolina, Harrison of Alabama, Russell of Georgia, Tucker of Virginia, and Turner of Georgia, Democrats.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question under consideration being the section substituting salaries for fees in the compensation of United States attorneys and marshals. Without reaching a conclusion, the House at 4 50 adjourned until to-morrow.

FILIBUSTERS AFLOAT.

Revenue Cutters Instructed to Intercept an Alleged Expedition Bound For Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Treasury Department to day sent instructions to the commanders of revenue cutters in Florida waters directing them to use every effort to intercept an alleged filibustering expedition bound for Cuba, which the Spanish authorities have reported to the State Department as about to leave Alligator Key, between Key West and Tampa. The report says that two schooners, one from Tampa bearing Collazo and eighty men and the other from a point north of Tampa, laden with arms and ammunition, left port last night for Alligator Key, where they are to meet the steamer "Three Friends," recently purchased by Cubans in this country and cleared from Jacksonville in ballast several days ago. At the rendezvous the men and ammunition are to be transferred to the steamer which will at once sail for the northeast coast of Cuba. This expedition has been closely watched by the Spanish agents and all the arrangements for its departure and reception in Cuba have been well known for some time past. The Spanish cruisers are on the lookout near the proposed place of landing on the island, and if the vigilance of the United States authorities is eluded, it is expected the steamer will be captured on the high seas.

Under the law, it will not be possible for the Treasury officials to seize either of the schooners as long as they remain apart, but if they join the steamer in American waters, as is contemplated, the case will be similar to that of the Bermuda and Horsa.

Collazo, who leads the expedition, was a commander in the ten years' war. Previously, he had been partly educated at the military academy in Spain, but failed to graduate. He has made several attempts to take his company of about eighty men to Cuba in the past year, and has been caught in every case, the last time at Cape Sable, where the revenue cutter Winona destroyed the camp which his company had been occupying eight weeks waiting for a chance to sail. All his men were arrested last Summer for attempting to go to Cuba but were released.

JACKSONVILLE FLA., March 2.—The steamer Three Friends, reported to have cleared in ballast several days ago from this port, and supposed to be engaged in a filibustering expedition, was in port to-day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. At the latter hour she left for the mouth of the river to tow two schooners up the river. A fake report was published in a local paper last week to the effect that the steamer had been chartered by the Cubans and that she had started on an expedition, but the next day she was again in port and been engaged as a towboat every day for the past week.

The owners of the steamer attribute the sensational reports concerning the Three Friends to the Spanish vice consul in this port, who wires every rumor to the Spanish Minister at Washington. The owners say that they have not chartered the boat to any person and have no intention of doing so.

Two weeks ago the steamer started to Nassau, but on account of rough weather and an accident to her machinery, went to Key West and returned direct to this port, transfering her cargo for Nassau to a British schooner.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of U. S. Warships as Reported to the Navy Department.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Department as follows: The Marblehead arrived at Lettaquie February 28th and Mersina, Syria, yesterday. The Monterey sailed from San Diego Sunday and arrived at Santa Barbara yesterday, en route to San Francisco. The Monongahela arrived at Annapolis to-day. The Yorktown arrived at Pagoda anchorage, China, yesterday. The Minneapolis sailed from Mersina for Tranto, Turkey, yesterday. The Marion sailed from Iquique for Antofogasti, Chili, yesterday.

The battleship Indiana went over from Norfolk to Hampton Roads to-day and was attached to Admiral Bunce's mysterious North Atlantic squadron of evolution. Capt. Robley D. Evans, her commander, was at the Navy Department. He will return to his ship to-morrow evening.

A Havana dispatch says that despite the efforts which have been made to conceal the fact, it is now ascertained that United States Consul General Williams has resigned and that his resignation has reached the State Department at Washington.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPAIN IS AROUSED.

THE WAR SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE IS INFLAMED.

Their Pride Has Been Touched and the Cost of a War Seems Not to Be Taken Into Account—A Mob in Barcelona Attacks the United States Consulate.

MADRID, March 1.—If one may judge by the things that have been said and some of the things that have been done to-day, the Spanish people are enthusiastically determined to go to war forthwith with the United States and to speedily avenge the insult which, it is fancied, has been offered to the haughty pride of Spain by the United States Senate in determining to recognize the Cuban Provisional Government as a belligerent power, and to ask the President to use his good offices with Spain to obtain recognition of Cuban independence.

The day has been characterized by many manifestations of public wrath and excitement, and in Barcelona the Spaniards have gone to the extreme of using violence upon the consulate of the United States and stoning it, breaking several windows in the building. No bodily harm was done to anybody except to certain members of the crowd, which was charged by the police when the stones were thrown at the United States consulate.

The Spanish authorities seem to have felt apprehensions of the form the people's wrath might take and provided special safeguards for the suppression of disorders, and especially for the protection of any official representative of the United States Government.

The preparations of the Government are not all of a peaceful character, however. It is significant that the Minister of Marine, Admiral Jose Maria Beranger, has issued orders for the training squadron to be prepared to sail. It is regarded as probable that this squadron will proceed shortly to Cuba.

It has also been ordered that all other warships available be forthwith armed and equipped and put into condition for active service. In addition to this, about fifty merchant steamers available for Government service will be provided with naval armaments.

For the military branch of the service a fresh expedition of 20,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry will be equipped and put on a war footing and will be kept in readiness to leave on the shortest notice.

In view of the excited state of the public mind, the United States legation in this city has been placed under the special surveillance of the police.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 2.—There has been to-day somewhat of a lessening in the popular feeling against the United States, but there is still a strong undercurrent of animosity, which shows itself in various ways. The authorities have not relaxed their precautions to prevent an outbreak and the guards are still maintained about the public buildings and the American legation. The more turbulant spirits among the students made repeated attempts during the day to start a demonstration from the University but the gendarmes were alert and prevented them. Fourteen of the ringleaders were arrested.

PARIS, March 2.—Commenting upon the action of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba, the *Libre Parole* thinks that the intervention of the Government of the United States is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, the paper says, repulsed Bismarck, and certainly she will not retreat before Sherman, the brother of the slayer of the Colorado.

LONDON, March 2.—A high official connected with the Spanish Embassy here said in an interview to day that in Spanish official circles it was not regarded as likely that war would ensue in consequence of the action of the United States Senate concerning Cuba. President Cleveland, he said, was a man of calm judgment, who was not likely to force matters and held the key to the situation. Nevertheless, he said, Spain would take prompt precautionary measures. The excitement of the people in Spain in view of the circumstances, he thought, was pardonable. Should the House of Representatives and President Cleveland endorse the view of the Senate, he said, Spain must accept those acts as hostile, but in the subsequent negotiations the acute stage might be expected to pass off and the insurrection in Cuba would be suppressed before the end of the Spring months. Spain would never agree to sell Cuba to the Cubans. They had not money enough to pay for the island anyway. It was true, too, he said, that the measures employed by Captain General Weyler were inhuman. Severity must be exerted against people who prefer rapine and looting to honest hard work.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Daily News*, commenting editorially upon the action of the United States Senate in passing the resolutions giving to the insurgents in Cuba the rights of belligerents, says President Cleveland ought not to act hastily for numerous reasons. Should the United States recognize the Cubans as belligerents, the result would almost certainly be war between Spain and America. The issue of such a conflict, however, could not be doubtful should the Americans go into it with their whole heart, but this they probably would not do as the war would involve neither the national security nor honor.

MADRID, March 2.—A crowd of the residents of Bilboa to-day made a hostile demonstration in front of the American consulate in this city. Several honorary American consuls have resigned as a protest against the action of the Senate.

The Government has secured in Germany all the Mauzer rifles that will be manufactured within the next few months.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—After a long conference with President Cleveland this morning Secretary Olney gave out for publication the following cablegram from Mr. Taylor, United States Minister at Madrid, under date of March 1:

"The Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had assaulted the Barcelona consulate, breaking windows, and has offered complete reparation.

"He informed me that the Government, on its own motion, has taken every precaution to guard the legation and my residence. I have asked no protection."

Prior to the receipt of this dispatch, messages reporting the assault on the Barcelona consulate had been received from both Minister Taylor and Mr. Herbert Bowen, the Consul at Barcelona. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, also, was informed of the news and he waived ceremony and called on Secretary Olney at his residence yesterday to express in advance of instructions, the regret of his Government over the occurrence.

These indications of the desire of the Spanish Government to make every amend for the insult to the consulate were carefully considered by the President and Secretary Olney at their conference this morning. They were convinced that no affront had been given for which the Government was responsible, and it is understood that Secretary Olney has sent a dispatch to Minister Taylor instructing him to make known to the Spanish authorities the appreciation of this Government of their prompt disavowal of the insult.

The Paris *Figaro* says that the vote in the United States Senate in regard to the Cuban resolution can hardly be excused, and declares that Europe will some day unite against this style of Monroeism.

WARM WIRELETS.

An elevator at Minneapolis, belonging to Van Dusen, Harrington & Co., took fire yesterday morning and was totally destroyed. It contained 600,000 bushels of wheat. The loss will be about $500,000 well insured.

A heavy snow storm began in New York Sunday night, accompanied by heavy winds which continued until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when it stopped. There was a delay in every street car and elevated railroad line in the city.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Notice—There will be a special meeting of importance of the Sigma Psi at St. James' Parish House on Wednesday evening at 3.30 o'clock. mar 3 1t

Manufacturing Concern desires to appoint one energetic business man in Wilmington (and every city not already taken) Applicant must furnish few hundred dollars cash capital to pay for goods on delivery after orders have been secured for same. No bonus; no money in advance; previous experience unnecessary. We are manufacturing a specialty; almost a monopoly; not a luxury; something which will reduce expenses; needed by every firm, factory, mill, hotel, store, etc., throughout the land. From $200 to $400 monthly can be made; references required. R. Guenther, 106 Fulton St., New York. mar 1 3t

Salesmen—$5 a day. No canvassing. No deliveries. No collections. Samples free. Side line or exclusive. Mfrs. 3241 Market St., Phila. feb 23 4t su

Notice to all interested —The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

Photographs—Big Photographs, Little Photographs, Fine Photographs, Good Photographs, Pretty Photographs. All kinds of Photographs except bad Photographs. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, for Photographs feb 2 tf

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy. French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

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LOAN ASSOCIATION,

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The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

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The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

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W. B. HARKER, Secretary.
June 8 1m

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—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

Free on board cars or steamer at Wilmington in good sound packages. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass.
nov 16 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

Saved From Shipwreck

BY A GOOD COMPASS.

The "Racket Store" advertisement is a good guide for all buyers. We always quote the right price and the only price we have. We do a strictly one price business; no Jewing; no overcharging. We have the largest Dry Goods Store in the city, and the only store where you can buy all you need at one place in the Dry Goods line. Our buyer has been in New York city for two weeks. He will be home on Tuesday, the 25th, with the largest line, the Cheapest Stock of Novelties, Dry Goods and Notions that has ever been shown in this city. We have a good many goods on hand that we would be pleased to dispose of. We have a Black and Blue Beaver Overcoat, former job price was $6.95, a coat that is really worth $10.00, we will sell it to-day at $5 00. Boys' Overcoats—We have a few of these left. We are now selling them from $1 25 to 2.25 a piece, worth double the price. Men's Suits of Fall and Winter Goods. Suits worth $6.00, to day at $4.25. Men's Pants from 50 to 75c, heavy-weight Cotton Goods; Half Wool at 90c and $1 00; All Wool at $1.25 to 2.00; Finer and Nicer Pants, Gentlemen's Spring Styles from $3 00 to 3.50. We have a few Spring Suits we bought at a special price, in gray and brown only, worth $8 60, we will now sell at $5.00. Our stock of Spring Clothing is complete. Our $7 00, 9 00 and 10 00 Suits are far better than we have ever been able to show before. They are strictly All Wool, New Styles and Nicely Made Up. All we ask is a comparison with other merchants' stores.

You will find us at 113 North Front Street, opposite Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
feb 23 tf

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUperior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Edward Dudley Cowan et al vs W. D. Cowan et al, pending before the Clerk of the said Super or Court, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of land situate in the county of New Hanover, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Poor House tract on Smith's Creek, and running thence along the east line of said tract north 4½ deg east 2,631 feet to a stake marked N. H. C., thence with said line north 45 deg west 1,155 to a stone marked N. H. C., thence north 37 deg. 15 min. east 75 feet to the corner of Garrell's land, thence with said Garrell's line north 14 deg east 493 feet to another of his corners, thence along the line of said tract north 76 deg. east 1,254 feet to a pine tree marking the course of Garrell's and Kerr's lines, thence with Kerr's line south 72 deg. east 1,848 feet to a stake, thence south 49½ deg. east 1,716 feet to or near Smith's Creek, thence southwardly with the creek to the beginning, containing about 1,0 0 acres.
February 10th, 1896.

THOMAS C. McILHENNY, Commissioner.
feb 11 30t

The Sampson Democrat,

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

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The Sampson Democrat,
feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

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Shall I show you the way? Pass along the street till you come to a sign which reads

"Savings Bank."

Enter, if you have no more than a dollar, that will start you on the journey. In your pocket it is dead. Put it in the Savings Bank and it becomes alive, it begins to grow and attract others to it. You can begin to be a capitalist TO-DAY.

There is no to-morrow. Nothing was ever done to-morrow. How can you expect your "ship to come in" if you never send it out. The time to launch it is now, TO-DAY.

Capital, $25,000.

Surplus and Undivided, $6,000.

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

J. W. NORWOOD, H. WALTERS, G. SLOAN,
President. Vice President. Cashier.
feb 29 tf

Molasses.

Two lots New Crop just received. Our stock

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

full and complete.

Houlton Rose & Peerless Seed Potatoes.

A consignment N. C. Hams.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
feb 28 D&W tf

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THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

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AND LIBERTY RANGES.

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HARDWARE, TINWARE.

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BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

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dec 20 tf

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Prices Based on Small Profits.

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FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF PROTRACTED ILL-health and because of the fact that I am unable at this time to give the proper care and attention to the business, I am compelled to offer the DAILY REVIEW for sale.

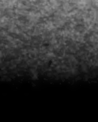
The paper is now in its 20th year of continued existence, has a good patronage and many warm friends and in the hands of an enterprising, intelligent young man can be made a very valuable property.

The Job Office of the paper is not included in the above offer, for after the paper is disposed of I expect to give my entire time and attention to that branch of the business.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, which was established in 1844, and which is my weekly issue, is included in the above offer.

feb 21 tf JOSH T. JAMES.

D. O'Connor,



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